Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAYES IRVINE,
ALTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

J. T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April8:1yr.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.
The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.
This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from
Ten to Eighteen Dollars
per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*
This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.
Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.
H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

Poetry.

BRIGHTLY BEAMS THE SUMMER SKY.

O, brightly beams the summer sky,
And rarely blooms the clover;
But the little pond will soon be dry—
The summer soon be over!

O, light and soft the west wind blows,
The flower-bells gently ringing;
But blight will fall upon the rose,
Where now the bee is swinging!

A smile is on the silver stream—
A blush is on the flowers;
But the cloud that wears a golden gleam
Will waste itself in showers!

O, little hearts with gladness rife,
Among the wavy grasses!—
A deeper shade will fold your life
Than o'er the meadow passes!

O, maiden lips! O, lips of bloom!
Unburdened save by singing!
Pale Grief shall leave his seal of gloom,
Where kisses now are clinging!

O, hope is sweet! O, youth is near!
And love is sweeter, nearer!
O, life is sweet, and life is dear,
But death is often dearer!

O, shield the little hearts from wrong,
While childhood's laugh is ringing!
And kiss the lips that sing the song,
Before they cease their singing!

O, crown with joy the brows of youth,
Before those brows are older!
O, touch with love the lips of truth,
Before they cease their singing!

For the little pool will soon be dry—
The summer soon be over;
Though brightly beams the summer sky,
And rarely blooms the clover!

THE POET'S SONG.

The rain had fallen, the Poet arose,
He passed by the town, and out of the street,
A light wind blew from the gates of the sun,
And waves of shadow went over the wheat,
And he sat him down in a lonely place,
And chanted a melody loud and sweet,
That made the wild-swan pause in her cloud,
And the lark drop down at his feet.

The swallow stopt as he hunted the bee,
The snake slipt under a spray,
The wild hawk stood with the down on his beak
And stared, with his foot on the prey,
And the nightingale thought, "I have sung many songs,
But never a one so gay,
For he sings of what the world will be
When the years have died away."

Miscellaneous.

THE SALMON HARVEST.

The headquarters of the North American Boundary Commission, to which the writer was naturalist, were situated about a mile and a half up stream from this spot, on the bank of the Columbia, where its width is four hundred yards, and the distance from the sea, in round numbers, about one thousand miles.

For twenty miles above our barracks flows the Columbia smooth and glassy as a pond; then, with rapidly increasing velocity rushing on, is split by an island, just prior to its dashing over a mass of volcanic rocks, occupying the full breadth of the chasm through which it passes, and above five hundred yards wide. At low water this is an impassable barrier to the salmon, but the rise of the river enables them to leap it easily. On one side of the fall there is a wide flat plateau of rocks, the descent to which is by a winding trail down an almost vertical cliff.

Very early in May the Indians began to arrive. Day after day, and all day long, from every direction, strange processions, consisting of horses laden with lodges, squaws, children, together with the strangest medley of the chattels, (every atom of property possessed by the tribe is always carried along with them, even to the dogs, when migrating to attend the salmon havest,) wind down the various trails leading to the trading post. Small villages of lodges, the encampments of the various tribes, rapidly scatter over the plain, bands of horses scamper, in wild confusion, up the green hill-sides, carefully guarded by their various herbers; the smoke of countless lodge fires coil slowly up in misty wreaths; chiefs and braves lounge lazily around the trade post; medicine men—in other words, the conjurors, doctors, and invariably the great scoundrels of the tribes—busy themselves at their incantations, making "salmon medicine" to insure a prosperous harvest; while squaws, old and young pitch the lodges, carry wood and water, cook, and quell the perpetual riots going on among the newly-met children and dogs. In about a week from nine hundred to one thousand Indians are camped in readiness for fishing. On their arrival, and during the fishing season, every chief is under the control of one (the "salmon chief") who manages and directs the fishery, settles all disputes, and sees to the equitable division of the take.

When the assembly is completed, camps satisfactorily arranged, and all the details of this novel colony adjusted, preparations are commenced at the falls. The drying-houses, about fifty in number, are first repaired. These are built on the plateau of rocks previously mentioned, and consist of sheds open at the sides, but roofed over with rush mats. A series of parallel poles placed close together, like a ceiling, (on which to hang the fish,) complete each edifice. Then old and skilfull hands set to work to make the fishing traps. (I may mention that neither nets, spears, nor canoes are ever employed at this fishery.) These traps are huge wooden affairs, the materials used in their construction being willow, hazel, birch, maple, and cedar; the diameter is about twelve feet, and the depth from eighteen to twenty feet. Numbers of these are made, the young Indians bringing the materials for the supply of the skilled workmen. As these baskets are completed, others prepare to fix them in the places where, from long experience, the fishers well know the salmon invariably leap. This is both a difficult and a dangerous service, as they have to hang them from trees, one end weighted down in the water with enormous stones and rocks. Of course all this is accomplished before the river begins to rise. Nothing but the strength of numbers, combined with long practice, could ever enable these uncivilized men to perform so formidable a piece of engineering. Immense pine trees are felled with rude hatchets, and cleared of their branches, dragged down on the rocks, rolled on other trees across deep chasms, levered, twisted, tugged, and turned about, until fixed securely and immovably in the desired position. When ready for the baskets, these trees, projecting over the surging water look like gibbets for giants.

The wicker baskets—giants, too, in their way—being completed, and long ropes, made from the inner bark of the cypress tree, woven to suspend them, the next job is to hang them. To manage this final but ticklish operation all lend a hand; and as each has his say, young and old jabber in different Indian languages, until one imagines the days of Babel returned. By dint of many swimming, others bestriding trees, numbers hauling at ropes, and greater numbers doing nothing except advising and hindering the rest, the vast wicker traps are hung safely, awaiting the rising of the river, and, with it, the salmon.

Pending these events, a continual round of enjoyment is indulged in; the gayest costumes are sported, vermillion is used in reckless profusion; the rival tribes, young and old, struggle to outvie one another; horse-racing, foot and hurdleracing, hazard, dice, shuffle-stick, even a savage "Ant Sally," are in constant progress throughout the livelong day; even during the night, the light of the lodge fire, the drowsy chant and beating together of sticks, and a clumsy kind of tambourine, give warning to all hearers that gambling is going forward. High stakes are played for—horses, blankets, slaves, guns, traps. I have often seen wives and daughters risked on a race or a throw with the dice. The woman game even more recklessly than the men.

The salmon-sentries announce the appearance of the first fish, and all hands rush to commence the work of catching and curing. This may be the best place in which to mention, incidentally, that the salmon are indispensible to the existence of the inland tribe of Indians. Nature supplies the tribes with these fish with a lavish profusion, incredible to any who have not seen the "salmon run" in these wondrous rivers. Every stream becomes so filled with fish, that to throw a stone into the water without hitting one is next to an impossibility. When I say that the Commissoner (I need not mention names) and myself found it difficult to ride through a ford, in consequence of the abundance of the salmon thronging upwards and onward to spawn, some idea may be formed of the incredible numbers that annually visit the rivers of the northwest.

Soon after the arrival of the vanguard, the main army reach the falls, and the water becomes a moving mass of silvery fish; fifty and even more, may be seen leaping the rushing cascade at a time; many succeed, but the greater number fall back into the baskets, so deftly hung to receive them—two hundred salmon a day are frequently taken from a single basket. Two naked savages enter the wicker trap, each armed with a short heavy club, and stand amidst the struggling captives, the water dashing over them like a monster shower-bath. A fish seized, a sharp rap on the head knocks it senseless, then it is flung on to the rocks; a similar fate awaits another, and so salmon after salmon is pitched out, until tired Indians are replaced by fresh. On the plateau, a scene equally busy is going on; the squaws and children drag the fish to the dryingsheds, split them open, remove the backbone and head; then hang them on the poles to dry—the head, backbone, and a portion of the entrails and roe being the only part that is eaten. Small fires are kept smouldering under the drying fish, to drive off the flies and aid in its preservation. When sufficiently dried, the salmon are packed in rush mats and tightly corded, about fifty pounds weight in each bale. Packing them in this manner facilitates their transport on the backs of horses.

I have eaten salmon thus cured, after it had been packed two years, sound and free from taint as on the day it was caught. The salmon run over, which lasts about three months—although the first three weeks produce the greater number—the equal distribution of the catch is made under the supervision of the salmon chief, tents are struck, horses packed, and each tribe wend their way back to their wintering grounds, where, during the long snowy nipping winters, they live on the fruits of the salmon harvest.

On the Fraser river there are no impediments to the salmon's ascent as far as any Indians reside. Its waters rise as those of the Columbia do, but with swifter course. In a few places—I may instance the solid wall of rocks (along the base of which the river dashes with great fury) betwixt the Lurnass and Chil-uk-wey-uk rivers—stages are used. They are hung over the water by ropes made fast to the trees on the top of the cliff. A similar kind of net to that of the cascades is used in this case. But the system by which the great take is managed is a most ingenious net fastened between two canoes moored in the eddy. Poles, too, armed with sharp hooks, are used with great success to hook or gaff the salmon into the canoe. On this river there are no regular fisheries, nor any assemblage of tribes from far off places, as on the Columbia. Each village works for itself; neither do they take the same care in preserving the fish as their brethren of east take.

I have weighed salmon at the falls on the Columbia of seventy-five pounds. Forty pounds is a common average. Why they obstinately refuse the most tempting baits, after quitting the sea where they spawn, why they go a thousand miles up stream, and what becomes of the tiny fry, are matters of interest to be considered at some future period. The whole system looks vastly like the combined links of one great magnificent chain of design. A race of people isolated in the far interior of a wild country, hundreds of miles from the sea-coast, are shut up for six months of the twelve in deep snow, subject to an artic temperature. To enable them to bear it, a great quantity of carbon, in some form, is absolutely requsite; roots, berries, or animals, the products of the soil are alike inadequate to furnish the needful supply. Mighty streams, breaking down mountain ranges, dashing through narrow-bound channels, and leaping craggy ledges, thread their way to the ocean. Fish proverbial for their fatness, prompted by a marvelous instinct, ascend these streams in myriades to deposit their eggs, when the snow-water forms salmon-ladders of Nature's own contriving. In these fish the savage finds the carbonic life-fuel he must have.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MONEY.—In one thing, at least, the Americans have outstripped the rest of the world, and that is in the manufacture of paper money. The artistic and mechanical skill which is lavished upon our bank notes exceed that of any other upon the face of the globe—the bank notes of England and France are rude in comparison. Strange as it may seem, the finest and best steel engraving is done in the city of New York and for specimens exhibited the American Bank note Company took the first premium at the World's Fair, held in London. As a reward for their triumph and skill or art, it may almost be said with truth that the city of New York, through this one establishment, furnishes the whole world with her bank notes. Greece, Italy, Russia, and the British Provinces, Brazil, Nicaragua, and the South American Republics, too numerous to mention, with Mexico and the United States, send their orders to this establishment, receiving in return money, which commends itself for its exceeding beauty. The Italian order for money, next to that of the United States, is the largest one ever executed. Some idea of its size may be formed when it is stated that one hundred and twenty thousand sheets, containing twenty-five notes each, are sent off each week.

A FOOL'S heart is in his tongue but a wise man's tongue in his heart.

A VISIT TO JEAN INGELOW.

A writer in the London *Queen* describes a visit to the poet Jean Ingelow. "Will you come and call on Jean Ingelow?" said my hostess one fine day. Of course I would. So away we went along a shady lane, with the old oaks of Holland Park on one side and the ivy-crowned walls of Aubury House on the other; for, though a part of London, Notting Hill is rich in gardens, lawns and parks, such as one sees only in England. Our way led us by Kensington Palace, the residences of Addison, the Duke of Argyle, Macaulay, and better than all the rest to me, the house of Thackeray. A low, long brick house, covered with ivy to the chimney top; a sunny bit of lawn in front, trees and flowers all about, and, though no longer haunted by the genial presence of its former master, this unpretending place is to many eyes more attractive than any palace in the land. I looked long and lovingly at it, feeling a strong desire to enter its hospitably open door, recalling with fresh delight the evening spent in listening to the lecture on Swift, long ago in America, and experiencing again the heavy sense of loss which came to me with the tidings that the novelist whom I most loved and admired would never write again. Leaving my tribute of affection and respect in a look, a smile and a sigh, I gathered a leaf of ivy as a relic, and went on my way.

"Coming at last to a quiet street, where all the houses were gay with window boxes full of flowers, we reached Miss Ingelow's. In the drawing room we found the mother of the poetess, a truly beautiful old lady, in widow's cap and gown, with the sweetest, serenest face I ever saw. Two daughters sat with her, both older than I had fancied them to be, but both very attractive women. Eliza looked as if she wrote the poetry, Jean the prose—the former wore curls, had a delicate face, fine eyes, and that indescribable something which suggests genius; the latter was plain, rather stout, hair touched with gray, shy, yet cordial manners, and a clear, straightforward glance, which I liked so much that I forgave her on the spot for writing those dull stories. Gerald Massey was with them, a dapper little man, with a large, tall head, and very un-English manner. Being oppressed with 'the mountainous me,' he rather bored the company with 'my poems, my plans and my publishers,' till Miss Eliza politely devoted herself to him, leaving my friend to chat with the lovely old lady, and myself with Jean. Both being bashful, and both laboring under the delusion that it was proper to allude to each other's works, we tried to exchange a few compliments, blushed, hesitated, laughed and wisely took refuge in a safer subject.

"Jean had been abroad, so we pleasantly compared notes, and I enjoyed the sound of a peculiarly musical voice, in which I seemed to hear the breezy rhythm of some of her charming songs. The ice which surrounds every Englishman and woman was beginning to melt, when Massey disturbed me to ask what was thought of his books in America. As I really had not the remotest idea, I said so; whereat he looked blank and fell upon Longfellow, who seems to be the only one of our poets whom the English know or care about. The conversation became general, and soon after it was necessary to leave, lest the safety of the nation should be endangered by overstepping the fixed limits of a morning call.

"Later, I learned that Miss Ingelow was extremely conservative, and was very indignant when a petition for woman's right to vote was offered for her signature. A rampant radical told me this, and shook her handsome head pathetically over Jean's narrowness; but when I heard that once a week several poor souls dined comfortably in the pleasant home of the poetess, I forgave her conversation, and regretted that an unconquerable aversion to dinner parties made me decline her invitation."

"THE MAN OF THE WORLD."

The first lesson of nature is perpetual assension. Everything has been invented over and over. This shows age. It is a very refined age, and fossils show how many times it has been through the mill, rasping it off and refining it. It is a world of culture. A pot of earth will remain unchanged for a hundred years, but put a seed into it and the whole through every grain will undergo transformation. Put a man into that pot and the change is still greater. Man is a born collector of manners, style, thought, achievement, and this selection is itself a guide to fine choices. In the stomach of plants development begins, and it ends in the infinity of the universe. It is a long way from the gorilla to the gentleman. There is reason in the roasting of eggs. There is a best way of doing everything, and civilization is the having learned the sum of beasts.

There was never a marked man who had not a keen perception of nature. Any consideration of botany, astronomy, geology, administers a firmness to the mind, while dancing, playing and simple amusement leave contrary effects. The man of the world is one of sound constitution with abilities that report to him the knowledge of nature.

Pericles, Aristotle, Archimides, Julius Cæsar, Milton, Cuvier, Goethe are commonly cited as examples of culture, Tubal Cain, Socrates, Alfred of England, the Egyptian builders, Columbus, Copernicus, Huss, Luther—these are the national men, who carry the genius of the nations and thus lead them. The so-called men of the world are commonly men of whips and horses, who strain their nerves at the pop of a champagne bottle, but those who study science, the laws of nature, who would find their fellows in persons of real elevation and culture are the true men of the world.

We are in danger of forgetting that the basis of aristocracy is truth and honesty. Common sense is as rare as genius, and the proverb is understated that an ounce of common sense is worth a pound of genius. Common sense is the torch every day in demand in public and private business. Common sense is always right, has the precedence of all wit, all learning. It milks the cow, chops the wood, plants, hoes, reaps, and ministers to the necessities of the race.

Every man of good understanding appreciates this, and wishes that he had more. Heroism is the ability to serve itself at a pinch, to make the thing wanted at the very time. No one wishes that the educated young man should be a helpless being, a helpless angel, but a capable being dipped in the Styx of experience. He must learn to row his boat, harness his horse, camp out in the wood, if he is to be self reliant. These are the first steps to power. It is the primary duty of the man of letters to secure his independence.

There is not a fact in chemistry or mathematics, or a feat of the hostler or drover, which the thoughtful man does not covet.

Newton said, "Never was a great discovery made without a guess."

There is no dunce who is not good at something, and no wit who is good at everything. We do not pick our juries from college professors, but from men of business experience. To build a house is a work of common sense, but how few good houses do we find. Common sense, strong in some nations, is weak in others. The English are noted for it. Montesquie thought there was no common sense out of England.

The man of the world must have a direct eye to facts. With these primary teachings of nature, before and after there comes society. No man of learning listens without envy to the sprightly and telling converse of merchants and men of business, who are so conversant with the world that they talk without embarrassment or restraint.

The man of the world will listen with good humor to arguments contrary to his own belief, though he does not change his course. A cultivated person has the whole scale of speech; he can talk with scholars, in the parlor, in the street—everywhere as needed.

Friendship is a species of nobility. Society is a word of many meanings. It sometimes means things very insipid and frivolous. It teaches self-command, so that one can everywhere be himself and comfortable. Ii teaches the law of conversation, which is to hear as well as to speak. Men of rare intelligence are naturally solitary.

Society is part of our culture. We want the refinement of the gentleman. If circumstance do not permit the high social refinement, let it be remembered that solitude has its value. Heaven sometimes protects the thoughts of a great man by confining them in solitude. If it is a settled fact that he and society shall be separate, why need he blush so and be so uncomfortable?

But it is pleasant to see refinement penetrating into retired homes. The more piano the less wolf, the less dirt. The beautiful should never be out of thought. It is as right that the bread should be put upon the table in a comely shape as that it should be eaten.

The soul is always selecting from actions that which is human and superhuman. The heroic sacrifices something to humanity. There is no face or form so uncomely that it is not loved when associated with high goodness or power, and if all were good all would probably be great.

We all fall an easy prey to fine manners. The main power of the South in our politics was in their dinners and their manners. The North was talked over and talked down by the social suavities of that part of the nation.

But the true man of the world is no monotone, no man of one idea. He prefers a middle condition, relieved from the task of making a show. He tries to hide himself, but his spirit discovers him. The one evil of the world is blockheads, the need of the world is common sense. The glory of America is, as the glory of Athens was in the exercise of creative power.

All the expenditure of a cultivated man upon himself is like the expenditure upon a temple—public and beneficent.

Wherever there is a high civilization it is the work of great minds. France, the speaker thought, is unjustly charged with being simple frivolous on account of her devotion to fashion and refinement.

It is the instinct of men that education is dangerous to tyranny. The higher the culture the greater the liberty. The war has established a chronic hope for a chronic despair. It is not a question now whether we shall be a nation, but whether we shall be a new nation. The humanity of all nations is in the American Union.

Would that we could feel that this country is the last great charity of the war, the end of all struggles to establish morality as the object of government. Intellect and not property should be represented, or at least not property without intellect. The work of America is to make the advance of ideas possible—to prove the principle that everything that is immoral is human. In the condition of America at this hour, prayer has become right. It is relieved of its moral curse; it has no foreign complications; it proposes to do right to all classes of its people, and to make it possible that the American citizens shall be a true man of the world.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

HOTEL "ACCOMMODATION."—In the new chapters of "The Guardian Angel," in the February Atlantic, there is the following statement of what must have been the experience of thousands of travelers: It is a fine thing to be set down in a great overcrowded hotel, where they do not know you, looking dusty, and for the moment looking shabby, with nothing but a carpet-bag in your hand, feeling tired, and anything but clean, and hungry, and worried, and very miserable and mean, and to undergo the appraising process of the gentleman in the office; who while he shoves the book round to you for your name, is making a hasty calculation as to how high up he can venture to doom you. But Murray Bradshaw's plain dress and carpet-bag were more than made up for by the air and tone which imply the habit of being attended to. The clerk saw that, in a glance, and, as he looked at the name and address in the book, spoke sharply in the explosive dialect of his tribe:

"JUN! ta'tha'gelm'n'scarpetbag'n'show-him upt'thirty-one!"

When Cyprian Eveleth reached the same hotel late at night, he appeared in his best clothes and with a new valise; but his amiable countenance and gentle voice and modest manner sent him up two stories higher, where he found himself in a room not much better than a garret, feeling lonely enough, for he did not know he had an acquaintance in the same house. The two young men were in and out so irregularly that it was not very strange that they did not happen to meet each other.

A WARD TO HUSBANDS.—Has anybody ever written upon the responsibility which rests upon a husband with regard to the education of his wife? Of course we know what you will say about her being supposed to have "finished her education" before marriage, and all that; and yet you and we know that she begins as new an education with him as if she had never seen the alphabet. His views, feelings, his ideas, are they nothing to her, if she loves him? Years after, when they who "knew her as a girl," come to talk with the matron, do they not find her husband reflected in every sentence, either for good or evil? Of course, the more strongly a woman loves the more completely is her own identity is absorbed in her husband's. This is a point which is too much neglected by married men. A good husband is almost certain to have a good wife; and if she be "not so good as he could wish" at the commencement of their married life, he can soon educate her up to the proper mark. And, on the other hand, he can so educate her down as to render his house a purgatory, and, perhaps, bring upon himself and his family the greatest agony and keenest pangs of disgrace which a husband or children can feel.

IF you can express yourself so as to be perfectly understood in ten words, never use a dozen.

HOW A YOUNG LADY GOES TO BED.

Dismissing Mandy, her foster sister and maid, Miss Preston performed the task of disrobing for the night, without other assistance than that of her own nimble fingers.

First the little lace collar and ribbon were removed from the neck, and the bright merino dress laid aside; next the snowy skirts were lifted over the head; then a spring touched in front of the rounded waist, when with a clicking and metallic sound down came the wide expanse of crinoline, and Miss Charley stepped out of its steel circle, considerably collapsed, but all the prettier. A somewhat similar mechanical operation was repeated, and numerous springs and curls were set in lively motion, and then with a stretch upward of the plump white arms, and a long drawn sigh of relief, off came the little French "railroad" corsets, and the dimple shoulders of the wearer rose in unrestricted freedom.

The snowy night gown was now slipped over the head, and its delicate frills daintily adjusted to the throat and wrists. Next the mirror was visited, and the charming little *moues* made at the bright face it reflected, and then seizing the brush, the girl proceeded to apply it to her glossy curls until they shone like satin.

Then to the washstand, where teeth white as cocoanut meat, were rubbed until they gleamed whiter, and the rosy face dipped in the basin of pure cold water until it glowed with renewed crimson. And then drawing a low seat close to the fire, the young girl laid one pretty foot lightly on her knee and began to unlace the tiny boot which encased it. In a few moments both little feet were bare in their childish beauty, and pressed down on the hot bricks of the hearth, while a careful measurement was made as to the relative lengths of the big toe and the one next to it, for on this important difference depends the momentous question as to which of the two shall rule in the future married life of the measurer—it having been decreed by mysterious and immutable signs that should the great toe be longer, the forth coming lord of the lady will be master as well, while if the second has the preeminence, a similar fate is in store for herself, and her only master will be her own sweet will.

In the present instance both of the soft, pink toes were of such sameness of lenght that the inference was sufficiently clear that destiny decreed the married life of Miss Charley Preston should be a state of equal rights.

The young lady sat still and amused herself by doing a little prospecting in the way of gazing down into the coals glowing before her, and then taking her Bible from its stand, she read the lessons appointed for the evening, then knelt and said her simple prayers. A puff of fragrant breath from a pair of rosy lips, and out went the candle, leaving the room lighted only by the rich fire light. Then unbolting the door, that Mandy, who slept in her young mistress' room, might gain access, when it should please her to leave the delights of the kitchen, the young girl turned back the soft blankets and snowy sheets of her bed, made the impress of her rounded figure in its downy depth, laid her innocent head upon the tastefully trimmed pillow, and went to her happy dreams.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN.

The June number of *Hours at Home* has an article on "How to Treat Our Wives," which those who think that love is not an essential element to a true marriage will do well to read. The article is too long for insertion in our paper. The following are the closing paragraphs:

"The American woman is what the American man requires her to be, and what American institutions and influences enable her to be. There is constant and fruitful effort on the part of men to secure for their daughters and for general female society the best advantages for education and culture; and these same men do this with wives in their homes who are treated little better than housekeepers. They are not regarded as partners; they are not treated as intimate and confidential companions. Equality of position, identity of interest, community of arms, affectionate and considerate tenderness and respectfulness of demeanor, through sympathy that shows itself in all private and family intercourse, certainly do not prevail between American husbands and wives, when regarded in the aggregate. Some will be disposed to deny this who only see life under some of its more favored phases; but those who are acquainted with all classes, in city and country, cannot fail to recognize the truthfulness of the statement. Women are denied the sympathy and society of their husbands to a shameful extent. They are kept in a position of dependence, and made to feel their depeudence; they are made to ask for money for their personal use, and compelled to feel like mendicants in doing it. There are multitudes of wives, supposed to be well married, who never approach their husbands for money without a sense of humiliation. Now any man who compels the woman of his love to do this, insults her womanhood, degrades her, denies essentially his marriage vows, and does his best to kill out her respect for him, and to make the connubial bond an irksome one. A wife who is made to feel that she is a beggar, is no longer a wife, except in name. A wife who is compelled to feel that she has no rights except those which her husband accords to her from hour to hour, looses her spirit and her self-respect, and becomes a menial in feeling and in fact."

MRS. GRUNDY SPOILS OUR GIRLS.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who, by the way, is a good teacher, gives some good advice about the girls, and it is a pity his advice could not be heeded. By-and-by there will be women from ten to twenty years old. Mr. Beecher says:

"A girl is not allowed to be a girl after she is ten years old. If you treat her as though she was one she will ask you what you mean. If she starts to run across the street, she is brought back to the nursery to a lecture on the propriety of womanhood. Now it seems to me that a girl should be nothing but a girl until she is seventeen. Of course there are proprieties belonging to her sex which it is fitting for her to observe, but it seems to me that, aside from these, she ought to have the utmost latitude. She ought to be encouraged to do much out of doors—to run and exercise in all those ways which are calculated to develop the muscular frame. What is true of boys in the matter of bodily health, is eminently so of girls. It is all important that woman should be healthy and well developed. Man votes, writes, does business, etc, but woman is the teacher and the mother of the world; and anything that deteriorates woman is a comprehensive plague on life itself. Health among women is a thing that every man, who is wise and considerate for his race, should more earnestly seek and promote."

GIVE strict attention to your own affairs—and consider your wife one of them.

WASH THE TEETH AT NIGHT.—A few who inherit good teeth, and who care nothing for looks, neglect brushing their teeth; but none who wish to preserve their teeth, good or bad, as long as possible, should neglect to brush them once or more times a day, with a brush so stiff as to clean them well, but not so hard as to wound or irritate the gums. They should be brushed both night and morning, but if only once, let it be done the last thing before retiring. Portions of food, sweets, &c., left on or between the teeth at night, decay or acidify, and corrode the enamel, and thus, gradually injure them. If the cavities between and in decaying teeth be thoroughly brushed out with water at night, and when rising, it will add years to their effective use and freedom from pain. Most of the tooth powders sold contain an injurious acid, which, though it gives the teeth a clean, white surface, does it at the expense of some of the natural surface. A little hard soap, pleasantly performed, is the best possible application. We would not recommend the finest charcoal, or prepared chalk or clay, for though inert, they wear upon the enamel.

No sickly persons can honorable marry another in good health without previously making a fair statement of the case. And even then if a marriage takes place a crime has been committed against unborn innocents. But when both the parties are "sickly," it is wholly inexcusable, and ought to be frowned upon by every intelligent community, however satisfactory the pecuniary condition of the parties. They may be able to support themselves, but they can give no guarantee that their children, diseased in body and feeble in mind, shall not be a public charge at the hospital the poor house or an insane asylum. The best general plan for insuring a healthy and vigorous offspring is to make an antipodal marriage; to make as much of a cross in the physical characteristics as possible. The city should marry the country; the black-haired the blond; the bilious temperament the nervous; the fair-skinned the brunette, the stout the slender; the tall the short. To marry each its like, is to degrade the race.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE world is crazy for show. There is not one person in a thousand who dares fall back on his real, simple self, for power to get through the world, and exact enjoyment as he goes along. There is too much living in the eyes of other people. There is no end to the aping, the mimicry, the false airs and the superficial airs. It requires rare courage, we admit, to live up to one's enlightened convictions in the days. Unless you consent to join in the general cheat, there is no room for you among the great mob of pretenders. If a man dares to live within his means, and is resolute in his purpose not to appear more than he really is, let him be applauded. There is something fresh and invigorating in such an example, and we should honor and uphold such a man with all the energy in our power.

WHISTLING.—Next to laughing, whistling is one of the most philosophical things in which a fellow of good spirits can indulge. Whistling is a popular prescription for keeping up the courage—it might better be said good spirits. Some genial philosopher has well said on this subject. "Whistling is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, supplies the place of sunshine. A man who whistles has a good heart under his shirt-front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A whistling cobbler will earn as much money again as a cordwainer who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Mean or avaricious men never whistle. The man who attaches whistling throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses—August of its meadow larks."

BARNUM once took on a fit of economy and in order to shorten his expenses, withdrew, or shortened some of his advertisements. The consequence was an immediate decline in business. Changing his tactics, and renewing his advertisements, his receipts swelled as rapidly as they had decreased—which taught him that however dull the time, it was false economy to dispense with printer's ink; and he determined he would never again make so stupid a blunder in the way of retrenchment. We trust the experience of Barnum will not be lost upon our business men. Advertising is a subject upon which the great showman is eminently qualified to give an opinion.

A TARE.—One evening a parent was hearing his little son recite his Sunday School lesson it was in the 13th chapter of Matthew, wherein it relates of the malicious individual who went about sowing tares.

"What is a tare?" the parent interrupted to inquire.

Johnny hesitated.

"Tell me, my son what a tare is."

"You have had em," said Johnny casting down his eye and wriggling his foot.

"Had em?" said the astonished parent opening his eyes rather wide, "why what do you mean, Johnny?"

"When you didn't come home for three days last week," said Jonny, "I heard mother tell aunt Susan you

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the several election districts of Bedford County, are desired to hold elections for delegates to a County Convention hereby called, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June inst. Each district will, as usual, send two delegates.

The member of the County Committee, together with the Vigilance Committee of the district, will constitute its board of election. The polls will be opened at 2 P. M. and closed at 7 P. M.

The delegates thus elected are requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at the hour of 1 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, to be supported by the Republican voters of this county next fall.

Such other business as may be deemed important by the convention will also be transacted.

J. B. CESSNA, Chairman.

J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y.

A PLANK FROM the COPPERHEAD PLATFORM.

The Copperhead Convention which nominated Judge Sharswood for the Supreme Court, also adopted a platform which the Judge endorses, and on which he proposes to go before the people and ask their votes. The seventh section of that platform reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, dismembered the Federal Union, and subverted republican government by a long series of usurpations.

This is as cool a piece of arrogant, unwarrantable and false assertion in the face of established facts, as ever was perpetrated by a deliberative body, making pretensions to common honesty and truthfulness. That, the very men, who plotted and schemed for five long years, in connection with armed rebels for the overthrow of our government, should, before the blood of our murdered soldiers has had time to dry upon their hands, and before those of their number who fled from their country's service had all returned from their disgraceful exile, have the hardihood to insult the public sentiment of the country, and charge the brave soldiers and gallant Generals, by whose bayonets and ballots the nation was preserved from anarchy and our liberties from destruction, with "overthrowing the Constitution and dismembering the Federal Union," almost surpasses belief, and could only emanate from a body from which all sense of honor and regard for truth had departed. Only a convention representing those who had been false to their country in the hour of her peril, and who had traitorously joined hands with her sworn enemies, could be guilty of such falsehood and hypocrisy. The hopeless condition of their cause seems to have driven them to desperation, and caused them to forget or disregard the dictates of common prudence. Their old cunning seems to have deserted them in their extremity. It is well for the country, however, that their platform should exhibit, as it does, the determination of the party to uphold and cherish to the latest possible moment the spirit of rebellion, and to throw every obstacle in the way of reconstruction, unless the policy of reconstruction is so modified as to place the government of the country in the hands of those who have done their utmost to subvert it. Such is the platform on which Judge Sharswood consents to go before the people of Pennsylvania. A platform which declares that every soldier who bore arms in defence of his country's liberties, every loyal man who lifted up his voice or contributed of his means to the prosecution of the war, in short, every one who was not a sympathizer with rebellion, was laboring for the overthrow of Constitutional Republican government. Such a platform would make every Union General a traitor and exalt Robert E. Lee and Jeff. Davis to the highest honors of the land. Such is Copperheadism, such its candidates, and such its principles. Lost to every patriotic instinct, to every principle of honor or honesty, and devoted alone to the hopeless effort, to uphold the defunct institutions of a by-gone age, a semi-barbarous feudalism, and with them doomed to inevitable destruction.

$180,000,000.

On the first of the present month there were in the United States Treasury *one hundred and eighty millions of dollars*. We have never had much faith in Secretary McCulloch's financiering, but of all his queer doings we know of none so unaccountable and unreasonable as the hoarding of hundreds of millions in unproductive idleness while the country is heavily taxed to pay interest on the public debt. The only explanation that suggests itself to us is, that he wishes to assist Andy Johnson in his disorganizing schemes, by prolonging and increasing the financial embarrassments of the nation to the utmost of his ability. The excess of funds now in the Treasury beyond what is necessary to meet current expenditures, if applied to the extinguishment of the public debt by the redemption of Government bonds would save the country about a million of dollars per month. Why then should this not be done? Does the Secretary use these funds to engage himself, or assist others, in speculations? If these surplus funds had been used in reducing the national indebtedness, instead of, as they were, to increase the financial difficulties, the premium on gold might have been steadily reduced, the prices of all the necessaries of life gradually lowered, business generally stimulated and the general welfare of all and particularly of the laboring classes greatly enhanced. But considerations of this kind seem to have no weight with Mr. McCulloch and instead of consulting the interests of the Country, in all his efforts he seems to aim at producing financial embarrassment, the prostration of business and the oppression of the people. When will we be delivered from his reckless and blundering management of the national Treasury?

A PARDON in the case of General Longstreet, has been granted upon the written application of numerous prominent individuals, including General Grant, prominent officers of the army, and several Senators.

THE late Copperhead County Convention selected our friend, George Mardorff, *County Treasurer*, for Chairman of their county Committee. They must have had the public funds in view when they made this selection. The tax-payers will bear this in mind. Campaigns cannot be conducted without funds.

FOR the first time in the history of our nation, there was published yesterday an official report of the proceedings of the President's Cabinet in council. It is mortifying to add that this unusual proceeding, like almost everything else that emanates from Andrew Johnson, was a weak and humiliation attempt to divide with other shoulders the burden of the unpalatable and unpatriotic Stansbery opinion. The President felt that, for this blow at the country, he must make some defence before the people, and, accordingly, we have this pitiful dragging out of a pliant Cabinet to strengthen the position of the consciously guilty Executive. The people regard the whole shameful spectacle with contempt. All the Cabinets that Mr. Johnson could have; all the votes of all the Wells and Randalls that could be created, would give no weight to this opinion or commend it to the countenance or respect of the people. This Cabinet council, so ostentatiously exhibited, is but a weak device in the President to ward off public opprobrium and a tacit confession of error.—*Philadelphia Press.*

TEXAS.—Already we have echoes of the President's interference with reconstruction, in reports that judges in Texas have refused to receive the testimony of negroes, and declare the law unconstitutional, and refuse to recognize any authority except that of the State of Texas. General Sheridan has reported the condition of things in that State to General Grant, and has stated that he regards it as necessary to remove Governor Throckmorton and other officials, but General Grant replied that the President and Cabinet were discussing the question of his power to remove civil officers, and that he had better wait for their decision. The decision has been rendered. According to the Attorney General, the Cabinet and the President, these judges who refuse to recognize any authority except that of the State of Texas cannot be removed by anybody. We shall see whether Congress will permit its legislation to be repealed in this fashion.—*Har. Tel.*

THERE is a deep significance in the fact that in all the late revolutionary eruptions in England the surging masses chant the striking battle-lyric of our army, "John Brown's Soul is Marching On." All the recent troubles and uprisings in the British empire no matter what their immediate cause, are at bottom a protest of the people against the class government which has so long deprived them of their natural and inalienable rights, and this spontaneous adoption of the hymn of our latest struggle for freedom is an unconscious and instinctive acknowledgment of our leadership in the cause of human liberty.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Gov. Brown of Georgia.

We copy the following from the Phil'a. *Press*, and submit it to our readers, and also recommend Gov. Brown's opinion to the Democratic press of Pennsylvania for publication as a suitable companion-piece to the Longstreet letters:

"The position of Gov. Brown of Georgia is well known at the North, and his public utterances have been such as to commend him to the sympathy and support of all who have at heart the common good of the whole country and the commercial and social rehabilitation of the South. On the question of convention or no convention—the living and immediate issue in Georgia—his whole energies have been directed to convince the people of his State that a convention alone is the door through which they can re-enter the Union, and to overcome the dangerous and insidious advice of the disunion or "dignity" men, who counsel apathy and non-action.

As additional evidence of the national position of Governor Brown, we adduce the following editorial article on Attorney General Stanbery's calamitous opinion from the Atlanta *Daily New Era* of the 21st inst., his acknowledged newspaper organ—a leader so forcible, emphatic, and to the point that we give it entire.

"*Nothing could have been more ill-timed, or more fatal to the best interests of the South than this lengthy and elaborate opinion. It may afford amusement to anti-reconstructionists, but it is death to the South, who, it must be emphatically understood, did not desire and are by no means responsible for it. Its result will be to convene Congress in July, when the enemies of reconstruction will seek to have more rigorous legislation towards the South adopted. It is to be hoped the President will have the discretion to let the district commanders alone in the discharge of their duties, as under their judicial guidance reconstruction is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.*"

We trust the above expression of intelligent Southern opinion will be read by every man in this State. Flouted and repudiated as false and mischievous by all classes South, is it not effrontory of the worst kind in the treacherous Democracy to ask the suffrages of the people of our Commonwealth?"

How it Works.

An important case under the military reconstruction bill has just been made up in Galveston, Texas, and forwarded to the President for his decision. It is a test case, and on its decision will depend enough of votes to determine any election held in the State. It will also decide whether the late opinion of the Attorney General is law or has any more force than that of any other lawyer—whether, for instance, his view is of more consequence and weight than those of Mr. Stanton or Mr. Stevens.

The facts of this case stated are substantially as follows: The rules and regulations for the guidance of persons desiring to register are very nearly the same as those pronounced by General Sheridan in Louisiana. An application *refuses to answer the prescribed questions*, but demands registration, stating that he is ready to take the oath, and if it is afterward proven that he has sworn falsely, he is amenable to trial for perjury.

This claim is directly in accordance with the dictum of Mr. Stanbery. Under Sheridan's order it was of course peremptorily refused, and an appeal now has been taken to the President.

We are glad that an issue has been made so promptly, and that it comes up in such a way as to be generally intelligible. This independent Texan, who claims the great privilege of swearing falsely, and waiting for a tedious judicial investigation before any man can even question him, understands the opinion of the Attorney General thoroughly. If Mr. Stanbury is right, so is the Texan. Every man is his own register. That is the plain English of all the Attorney General's crowded columns of cumbersome circumlocution.

If the Attorney General's construction of the law is correct, then the entire design and intent of the reconstruction act is defeated. The whole labor of Congress is frustrated. We must begin anew, and the rehabilitation of the South is put off once more.

The practical working of this opinion reveals itself and needs no commentary or explanation from us. Every rebel in Texas will vote and take his chance for an indictment for false swearing before grand juries of which every member will have committed the same offence, and in a State where in no instance since the war has a rebel been punished for criminal offence by a jury of his peers.

This is the Johnson-Stanbery plan for securing the South to the Democratic party—a plan which opens the polls to all unconscientious men, but closes them against all who may have been disaffected but still regard their oath. Every rebel registers himself. *Every man will get his vote in;* no matter what may come afterwards, the vote is gained.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THADDEUS STEVENS.

An Interview of a Southern Editor.—He explains himself on Confiscation.

[*From the Union Springs (Miss.) Times.*]

I visited Lancaster, and in the forenoon of Friday, the 23d inst., obtained an audience. Mr. Stevens was in his fine library quite feeble physically, but intellectually more vigorous, prompt, and lucid than is usual in men seventy-four years old. He is tall, and has the bones of a large man, but is now very thin in flesh. The face and beard are both good—the eyes uncertain; the mouth, with its thin, closed lips, and the strong jaw, tells the secret of the bitterness and love of despotic power and revenge that fills his heart and keeps the man alive. Upon first entering the room, by a door which gave me a full view of the man, there was something so like a smile on his face, that I thought his heart and his speeches, his conscience and his words, were not in harmony. This soon flitted, and from that time to the close of the interview, the whole countenance—from the grand arched fore head to the hard chin—was the very ideal of cold, pitiless intellect. I told him who I was, the views I entertained, and requested that he would say nothing to me which he desired kept secret. As he had been talking a great deal and was quite exhausted, I was forced to question rapidly and confine myself to leading topics. The most of the conversation was heard by a gentleman who called with me, and who can vouch for its correctness, which is almost verbal.

I told him I had come to hear from him, whom I regarded as the great head and master of the party, just what his party demanded and where their demands would stop; upon what terms and at what probable time his party would recognize the Southern States as equal members of the Government; and to ask his interpretation of the present measures of reconstruction. Then, prefacing the question with the remark that it was an indelicate one to put to a gentleman, I asked.

"Do you pursue your harsh policy as a party measure for the purpose of intimidation?"

He answered at once, "I do nothing merely for party purposes. I regard my proposed action as equitable, and resting upon principles of law."

"But, Mr. Stevens, by what provision of the Constitution are you warranted in perverting a war made to resolve a doubtful question, and the right itself to make which was doubtful, into an excuse for going beyond its purposes, in treating the defeated so harshly as you propose?"

"The Constitution does not enter into the question—has nothing to do with it at all. You made an issue of war. The North—whether wisely or unwisely it is no use now to inquire—accepted the issue and conquered you. By a thousand acts which some of my party seem now to forget, the Government recognized you as a belligerent nation, and your defeat left you no rights under the Constitution, nor any claim to be treated by its provisions. While you were belligerents I regarded you also as great criminals, who had forfeited all rights of persons as well as of property. I propose to deal with you entirely by the laws of war, and though not caring to have those laws executed to the full extent of hanging the poor devils, I regard it as a matter of the simplest equity to punish you by fines at least sufficient to indemnify loyal men for the damage sustained at your hands."

"Will you persist in your confiscation measures, Mr. Stevens? Will you be satisfied with no less?"

"No, sir. Anything less would be unjust to those wronged by your crime."

"Will you be able to bring your party to your support?"

"I do not know. We had a hard work to secure the passage of the military bill, but I shall take care of myself to devote all of my strength and ability to pushing on this measure of justice."

"Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men in the South, honest men, who took an oath of loyalty to the United States Government in good faith, upon the assurance that they would be treated as citizens. The unsettled condition of politics bears hardley upon them. Lands are valueless, and industry is discouraged. If you—and I say you, because you are your party—intend to perfect the proposed confiscation, do it quickly. Do not torment the south by delay and deception. Bring Wilson home, and don't let him tell any more lies to honest people. Let the issue be distinct and well understood. You are consistent and have been frank at least?"

Mr. Stevens now complained of being overworked. I begged him to answer one or two more questions.

"Would you be pleased to see organized in Alabama a government similar to that of Tennessee under such men as Brownlow, a few of which I am sorry to say we have among us, Milt. Saffold for instance?"

He replied hesitatingly. "It is not a matter of men at all; it would depend upon circumstances and principles. We would inquire whether you had a State, and—"

I here interrupted, feeling that he was dodging, and asked the following question.

"Suppose, sir, Alabama should organize a government enfranchising the negro, providing for his education and giving ample guarantees for his protection before the courts and in society, and under that governmens should send good men, who could take the 'test oath,' to Comgress, would you admit her to representation?"

Without a moment,s pause, he answered with strong emphasis, "No, sir," and thus closed the interview.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN OHIO.—The Chicago *Tribune* has a despatch from Mansfield, Ohio, which says that advices from all the backbone counties of the State, comprising Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Knox, Crawford, Wyandot, Allen, Van Wert, and other counties, represent the greatest satisfaction on the part of Union men at the action of the State Convention on the 19th inst. No ticket could have been presented so acceptable in every essential to the party. Hayes and Galloway will carry the State like a whirlwind. The Platform is all that could be desired, bold and manly in its tone, fully recognizing and accepting the great issue of the day. The Union men proudly step upon it and go into the contest, determined to win another victory for equal rights on its broad base. The manhood suffrage plank causes as much enthusiasm in the ranks as did an order to advance in our army in the field. It is an order demanded by the people, and duly authorized by their officers and agents in convention assembled, for the great Union army to take up an advanced position, where they can fight the enemy in closer quarters.

SANTA ANNA, with whom revolution has become chronic, is reported to have turned up in Mexico or thereabouts.

FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Letter from Gen. Sickles to Senator Wilson —Insufficiency of the Appropriation to carry out the Reconstruction Law.

HDQRS. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., June 18, 1867.

The Hon. HENRY WILSON, *Chief Military Committee, United States Senate:*

MY DEAR SIR: It is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that Congress will convene in July. It is proper, therefore, I should inform you that the appropriation of $500,000 to execute the Reconstruction acts is altogether inadequate. I am informed that my estimates for April and May are less than those of other District Commanders. Indeed, the whole sum was more than absorbed by the estimates for May. For the Carolinas at least $500,000 will be required. I have applied to the Navy and Treasury Departments for facilities, which, in view of the small appropriation, I presumed would be granted, but my requests have not been favorably considered. I understand that the Secretary of the Navy assigned as his reason that no aid must be expected from that Department in the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his desire to do all he could, but did not feel at liberty to make any disbursements for objects not precisely within the jurisdiction of his Department. It is usual, I believe, when the appropriation for an object authorized by Congress is insufficient to make the necessary expenditures and trust to a "deficiency bill," but in the execution of those acts this course will be impracticable, inasmuch as the principal disbursements are for the services of persons who depend upon their pay for their support. I have the honor to suggest for your consideration, and of your colleagues as well, that the interest of the public service require without delay a further appropriation to execute the acts of Congress for the government of the Rebel States.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SICKELS,
Major Gen. Commanding.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Sheridan's Protest against a Re-opening of the Registry Lists—A Sharp Argument against the Attorney-General's Opinion.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Gen. Sheridan sent Gen. Grant the following to day:

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, June 22, 1867.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Washington:*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of a telegram from the President, through Brevet Major-Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General United States Army, directing me to extend the registration in this city and State until August 1, unless I have some good reasons to the contrary, and ordering me to report success and such reasons for his information and also stating that in his judgment this extension is necessary to full and fair registration, and that the time should be thus extended because other district commanders will not get through before that time. My reasons for closing registration in this city were because I had given the city two and a half months, and there were no more to register. I have given the State two and a half months and registration will be exhausted by that time. I did not feel warranted in keeping up boards of registration at large expense to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour. The registration will be completed in Louisiana at the time specified, unless I am required to carry out the law under Mr. Stanbery's interpretation, which practically in registration is opening a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on. I do not see why my registration should be dependent on time when other district commanders get through. I have given more time for the registration of Louisiana than they propose to give in their commands, for I commenced six weeks before they did. I regret that I should have to differ with the President, but it must be recollected that I have been ordered to execute a law to which the President has been in bitter antagonism. If after this report the time be extended, please notify, and it will be done. I would do it at once, but the President's telegram was conditional, and there is sufficient time left to issue the necessary orders.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

TEXAS.

A Disloyal Mayor Refuses to be Removed—The Rebel Confiscations

GALVESTON, Texas, June 22.—The opinion of attorney-General Stanbery is already bringing forth evil fruit. The spirit of revolt is strengthening. Mayor Haviland, who was removed by Gen. Griffin, for Rebel proclivities, refuses to recognize military authority.

The unearthing of an immense villainy has begun here. During the war the Rebel Legislature ordered a sweeping and complete confiscation of all property, real and personal held by loyal men. The act was enforced with remorseless vigor; property valued at more than sixty millions was seized and sold; Judge Devine, just pardoned by President Johnson, decreed more than three thousand sales. The Rebel Records are imperfect and blind, and do not show the names of the purchasers. Immense sums were abstracted by the Receivers. The confiscations of Cromwell in Ireland do not equal this in extent and cruelty. Gen. Griffin is urged to probe this huge spoliation to the bottom.

A NEUTRAL'S OPINION OF GOV. GEARY.—The *Germantown Telegraph* is a neutral journal which never meddles with partisan politics and seldom has anything to say concerning politicians. Hence, when it does refer to a public man, we have a right to value its candor highly. The following is its estimate of Gov. Geary, elicited by the late visit of the Governor to Philadelphia:

Gov. Geary spent last week in Philadelphia visiting the public institutions, including some of our schools, also the navy-yard, where he was received with a salute, League Island, &c. He was everywhere welcomed with the greatest cordiality, and on several occasions he made short addresses. The Governor, apart from his distinguished military record, is extremely popular among the people. His high integrity and earnest desire to promote the best interests of the community, free from selfish purposes, have taken hold of his fellow-citizens and sunk deep in their hearts; hence the heartiness of the demonstrations of honor and esteem which meet him on every side whenever he appears in public.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE ESQUIMAUX.—The distinguished northern voyager, Dr. Hayes, in a recent lecture, gave a brief description of the Esquimaux, their habits, mode of living, religion, &c. They believe in a future state, a good and bad spirit, a heaven and hell. The abode of happiness they conoider a green island, where no ice is and there is plenty to eat and nothing to do. The place of punishment is about the reverse. The evil spirit is said to be the good spirit's wife? She lives under the water and has power to call down the seals and walrusses when she is angry; so the Esquimax try to propitiate her by throwing salt meat into the water, thinking if she is well fed she will be good-natured. They were described as a peaceable, well disposed people deserving sympathy, but rapidly dying out from the increasing severity of the climate. Dr. Hayes says that one or two generations more will see their extinction. This refers to those in the Northern portion of Greenland. In the Southern part, they are more civilized, quite Christianized, and lead useful lives, by hunting, selling furs, &c., to the European traders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.—Gen. Sickles' Letter. —July Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Surratt trial is progressing slowly. The defence are evidently nonplussed at the course of the prosecution, and do not seem to appreciate the importance of the testimony now being taken. The defence, it is understood, expect to prove that Surratt was at Elmira, N. Y., on the 14th of April, and that he left there on the 15th, but the mute witness, the handkerchief found at Burlington, Vt., on the evening of the 17th of April, dispels this theory, inasmuch as it was impossible for him, if at Elmira to have reached Burlington on the 17th of April, so that he must have arrived there from some place other than Elmira. The defence however, will contend that the handkerchief was not dropped by Surratt at all, but by a detective who went to Canada in pursuit of him. This effort will also be destroyed for the simple reason that it can be shown that the aforesaid detective did not reach Burlington before the 20th of April.

General Grant returned to the Army Headquarters to-day, and found awaiting him a letter from General Sickles, asking to be relieved of his command. It is generally agreed that the request will not be complied with. The following is the letter of General Sickles in which he asks to be relieved:

CHARLESTON, June 19.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from the command in this military district. I respectfully demand a Court of Inquiry upon my official actions, that I may vindicate myself from the accusations of the Attorney General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared these so called State Government illegal, the declaration of the Attorney General that military authority has not superceded them, prevents the execution of the reconstruction act; disarms me of the means to protect the life, property or rights of citizens, and menaces all with ruin.

D. E. SICKLES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding

Letters received here from quite a number of Senators, and members generally express a desire for a brief session of Congress. Ten days, it is believed, will be sufficient to pass the supplemental Reconstruction bill. If this be adhered to, the House Committees will not be appointed. Three Senators, who are members of the Senate Finance Committee, are away, which it is thought will act against any attempt to legislate on finances.

FROM MEXICO.

Capture of Santa Anna.—He is Reported to be Sentenced to Death.

NEW YORK, June 20.—By way of Havanna we have another strange story about Santa Anna, to the effect that he landed at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., but was immediately compelled to re-embark. The steamer Virginia, on which he had taken passage, then left for the port of Sisal, but on arriving there was surrounded and attacked by Liberal gunboats. General Santa Anna was forcibly removed from the ship by the Liberals, and taken on shore. He was there subjected to a summary trial before a court martial, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 8th inst.

LATER.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The capture of Santa Anna at Sissal is confirmed. The cause was reported to be a proclamation he sent on shore to create a pronunciamento in in his favor.

Vera Cruz advices of June 13 have been received. The city had not surrenderen, and General Taboada has avowed his firm resolve to resist to the last. There is great scarcity of provisions there, and the Common Council had ordered the return to Havana of one hundred cases of jerked beef, which was pronounced unpalatable.

CABLE NEWS.

The Eastern Question.—Bismarck Recruiting Health.

BERLIN, June 23.—It is asserted in political circles here, that the government of the Sublime Porte has accepted the collective proposal made by Prussia, France, Russia, and Italy, for a joint commission of investigation into the situation of affairs in Candia. The commission, to be appointed by the Christian great Powers and the Sultan, will assemble in Constantinople.

Persons just arrived in this city from Hungary report that the Emperor Napoleon continues to purchase horses for the use of the French army on a large scale in that country.

The Prime Minister, Count Bismarck, has left the city and gone on a visit, said to be undertaken for the recruitment of his health, into Pomerania.

The Queen of Prussia leaves on a visit to Queen Victoria, and will be in Windsor Castle next Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Democratic Convention has completed the State ticket by making the following nominations: Joe. Hamilton, Attorney-General; F. H. Selby, Harbor Commissioner; George Sickles, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Daniel W. Gilwicks, State Printer; and the Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Public Instruction. J. O. Goodwin of Yuby announces himself as an independent Union candidate for Congress in the Third District. G. McCulver of El Dorado will be an independant Union candidate for Congress in the Second District. The Democratic Congressional Conventions to-day made the following nominations for Congress: First District, S. B. Axtell of San Francisco; Second, Jas. W. Coffroth of Sacramento; Third, Jas. A. Johnston of Sierra.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR includes Kossuth in his general amnesty proclamation to all political prisoners. The latter but recently protested against the regeneration of Hungary by the crowning of Francis Joseph as her Emperor, using the following language:

"If I may not carry to my grave the satisfaction of success, let me at least take with me thither a hope for the future of my country! Lead her not to such sacrifices as may rob me even of this last hope!

"I know that Cassandra's *role* is an unthankful one. Weigh thou, however, the remembrance that Cassandra *was right*!"

SUN-STROKES are again reported from various parts of the country, and the approach of the heated term should warn people exposed to the rays of the sun to take care of themselves. In New York last week several cases were reported. It will be remembered that last summer there were, in different parts of the country, on some days, extraordinary lists of deaths from sun stroke, and many were the suggestions put forth in the newspapers for avoiding its fatality. It would be well for those who are compelled to be much in the sun, to adopt some such simple expedient as a wet handkerchief in the hat, or a shade of some sort. Those who are compelled to work out of doors might, in many cases, by a little exercise of ingenuity, erect some shading that would keep the fiery rays out of their brains.

DURING a recent wedding in a church in a village near Troy, N. Y., when the clergyman asked if anybody knew any reason why the ceremony should not proceed, a woman rose and forbade the bans on the ground that the groom had promised to marry her when her husband died. The clergyman decided that she had no right to look so far ahead, and went on with the performance.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

CONFISCATION has been suspended in Poland.

BUSINESS is extermely dull in the Western cities.

PUBLIC opinion strongly condemns Mrs. Cole, the paramour of Hiscock, and her husband is openly termed an assassin.

THE wheat harvest has commenced in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and promises a large yield.

THERE is one undertaker for every ten doctors in Chicago. Necessarily the undertaker must grow rich.

THE New York Constitutional Convention has got fairly to work. Among other radical measures proposed is that of rendering education compulsory.

THE cable of 1865, severed by an iceberg some weeks ago, has been recovered, spliced, and communication through it to Europe restored.

A CAREFUL calculator finds that on an average one person in every hundred and fifty is blind of one eye. The defect is more common in low than in high latitudes.

THE lumber business of Michigan is enormous. In the vicinity of Saginaw county, over 22,000,000 feet of logs were put in the stream during the winter.

IN two wards of Petersburg, Va., 1738 colored voters were registered against 651 whites. At Dinwiddie Court House, Va., 115 whites and 215 negroes have been registered.

IODINE, placed in a small box with a perforated lid, destroys organic poisons in rooms. In cases of small pox this method, it is said, may be used with great benefit.

THE people of Central City, Colorado, have subscribed five thousand dollars to be paid for Indian scalps "with the ears on," at the rate of twenty dollars a apiece.

THE Republican Executive Congressional Committee have issued a circular letter to members of Congress, urging them to be in their seats at the Capitol, at noon, on the 3d proximo.

THE Surratt trial drags slowly. Yesterday the only important point established by the prosecution was that prisoner and Booth were drinking together in a low saloon in Washington, on the day of Lincoln's assassination.

FRANK HISCOCK was nominated a delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention by the Republicans of Syracuse, on Saturday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, L. Harris Hiscock, the victim of the Albany tragedy.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON is being made feel the depth of admiration and esteem in which he is held by lovers of liberty in England. He has been tendered a public breakfast in London, at which Hon. John Bright is expected to preside.

THE feeling in Ireland for the Fenian cause is evidenced in the imposing funeral demonstration at Waterford awarded a victim to the recent riot. Fully five thousand persons, wearing the green, followed the corpse to its last resting place.

REGISTRATION is progressing quietly and systematically throughout the South. So far as the returns have come in they indicate that the colored people show a greater anxiety to enroll themselves under the flag of the Union than the whites.

LENIENCY seems to be the order of the day in Europe. On the same day we hear that the Emperor Alexander has suspended all further confiscation in Poland, and that the Emperor of Austria has granted a general amnesty to all political offenders, including even Kossuth.

THE city government officers of Baltimore are out on a tour of inspection, visiting the principal New England cities, and taking notes on Yankee institutions and systems of municipal government.

THE Kansas papers express much alarm for the crops in that section, as the army grasshopper is steadily gaining strength. At Leavenworth a day of fasting and prayer will be held to beseech from the Almighty an early deliverance from the plague.

A CONTEMPORARY, commenting on the double treachery of the Mexican General Lopez, refers to the fact, so honorable to American character, that during our long and doubtful civil war, there was not a single instance on either side of the deliberate betrayal of the cause which the combatants and severally espoused.

THE New York *World* takes no stock in the belief that the cholera will appear in that city in an epidemic form. It says New York was never so healthy as at the present time, and that people who keep clean, eat moderately, and pay their debts, need be in no fear of cholera.

THE Boston *Post* facetiously remarks: "Thad, Stevens is whetting his teeth to devour Attorney General Stanberry, having failed to masticate President Johnson with impeachment sauce." In the milk of human kindness that berry might prove palatable to lovers of small fruit.

THE new Dominion of Canada wants a design for a flag. A large number of our Irish fellow citizens suggest a field of green with a golden harp in the centre as the most appropriate banner for that country. They have the will to force such a flag on our neighbors, but lack the way to do it.

THE cession of the Russian possessions to the United States, is to be done up in colors by Lentze, the artist. The Sewards, Senator Sumner, Minister Bodisils, and others, are to be grouped in the picture illustrating the important purchase. The subject is cold and can hardly be warmed into animation by the artist.

DOWN in Richmond they have a new idea in photography, which is to take the head of a lady in the midst of the petals of any kind of a flower—a rose, tulip or lily. The profile appears almost smothered in a beautiful and highly-colored flower, with a long stem attached, and it looks as natural as if it had grown there.

LATE advices are more favorable to the cause of the heroic Cretan insurrectionists. Suffering repeated defeat, with great loss, the Turks, exasperated into demons, with fire destroyed villages left unprotected and indiscriminately massacred defenseless people. By this atrocity the savage Turks have invited intervention from Christian Powers.

SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, has been on an excursion to the plains out west, and taken especial care to investigate the Indian outrages. He says that the troubles have not been half so serious as reported, and attributes the difficulties to the dealings of unprincipled traders. Mr. Henderson is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and his statement will have some weight in putting poor "Lo" right on the record.

A NORTH CAROLINA journal makes the startling disclosure that Freedmen have been induced to enter aboard ships ostensibly as emigrants to Liberia, to be taken and sold into bondage in Cuba. We do not credit the statement, although the recent announcement that the slave trade had been reported in Cuba and that several cargoes of negroes had been landed on its shores, seems in a measure to confirm the truth of the report.

SECRETARY STANTON has taken ground against the recent opinion of the Attorney General. He differs with him in nearly every essential point as to who are entitled to registration. This stand on the part of Mr. Stanton will not prove surprising to the country. It will in a great measure make up for the silence he has maintained on other important political subjects, and tend greatly to satisfy the people that his tenacity in holding place in the Cabinet proceeded from no retrogression from the cardinal principles of his party.

THE great match for one thousand dollars, between Dexter in harness, and Ethan Allen, with running mate, came off on the Fashion Course in New York on last Friday. Upwards of 20,000 people were present. Dexter was favorite at $100 to $50. Another running mate having been substituted for Charlotte F., in consequence of her having gone lame, all bets were declared off. Ethan Allen won in three straight heats; time, 2:15, 2:16, and 2:17—the fastest on record. Dexter's time on the second heat was 2:16¼.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
aratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Miorbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
July 20, 1866:eow:1y

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

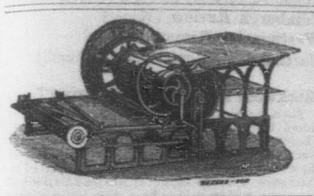
Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.
April 26:3m.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred cho

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

WE will publish no paper next week, thereby allowing all hands to fully enjoy the Fourth.

FRESH arrival of Hats at Berkstresser's.

WE are regested to announce that all places of business will be closed on the coming Fourth, which, we suppose, will be about the only public observance of the day in Bedford.

Go to Berkstresser's for Linen Goods.

THE work on East street is, in our opinion, a good job, and would serve well as a model for the "dry-masons" engaged in ditching in other parts of the town.

BRADLEY'S Duplex Skirts at Berkstressers.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

BEST Cassimeres at Berkstresser's.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES AT THE COURT HOUSE.—On and after Sunday next, the evening service will be at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of at night. The morning service as usual.

BEST Clothing at Berkstresser's. Cheap.

A CHAP named Leho was arrested in Cumberland, Md., one day last week, on the charge of stealing a horse in Harrison township, this county, and subsequently brought here and lodged in jail. He had disposed of the horse and was about leaving on the train west, when overhauled.

THE many friends of Dr. H. V. Bramwell, formerly of Schellsburg, this county, now of Kansas City, Mo., are informed that owing to severe indisposition he has been rendered unable to answer their communications, whether private or public. As soon as he is restored to health he will give their letters prompt attention.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to have the most extensive celebration of the Fourth of July in Bedford, on the approaching 4th, that has been made for years. That no one may be overlooked in the extensive arrangements, it is expressly understood that every man, woman, and child, celebrate on his or her "own hook." This plan, it is supposed, will give entire satisfaction.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The following is a list of the Grand officers elected to serve for the ensuing year in the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T.: G. W. C. T., Rev. J. S. Murray; G. W. C., Rev. Daniel Hartman; G. W. V. T., Miss Jane C. King; G. W. S., Miss L. Ellen Wright; G. W. T., Mrs. Marietta B. Burt; G. W. Chaplain, Rev. J. E. McGaw, G. W. M., Rev. J. F. Meredith: G. W. D. M., Miss Hannah J. Bailey; G. W. I. G., Miss Sidney B. Stebbens; G. W. O. G., A. A. Stevens.

J. M. SHOEMAKER, No. 1, Anderson's Row, has on hand a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which he proposes to sell CHEAP FOR CASH. In adopting a strictly cash method, he intends to have no bad debts, consequently those who pay the cash will not be charged a per centage to cover such debts. "Cheap for cash or country produce" is his motto, and those desiring bargains should call at No. 1, and satisfy themselves that such is the fact.

THE WEATHER.—CROPS.—The weather during the past few days has been very sultry with heavy rains. A succession of heavy showers and wind prevailed over the whole county on Monday afternoon and night and Tuesday morning, which have prostrated whole fields of grain. Not much damage is apprehended, as the wheat and rye are both filled, and therefore safe from any serious injury from falling. The wheat crop is reported the best we have had for many years in this county, and is now safe from any serious harm, unless attacked by rust. Farmers are just beginning to cut grass, which is about an average crop. Corn and oats, though late planted, are thriving finely, and give promise of a bountiful crop.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The work on the tunnel between this point and Mt. Dallas progresses slowly. The approaches to the tunnel comprise some heavy cutting, and will not be finished to the entrance of the tunnel for six months at least, unless an increased force is put to work on it. The present force numbers some fifteen hands. The western approach, the only one on which any work has yet been done, now penetrates perhaps forty or fifty feet into the hill, is cut through solid rock the width of the road, and at the point now reached, is twenty-five or thirty feet deep. The cutting here is very heavy, and increases in depth until, at the entrance of the tunnel, it will be over sixty feet from the surface to the road bed, all through solid lime-stone rock. Work on the eastern approach will be begun this week? We have been watching the progress of the work with considerable interest, and are compelled to say that it drags its slow length along at a most wonderfully tedious pace. For the number of hands employed the work proceeds rapidly enough, but from the beginning there have never been more than half as many men employed as there might, and ought to have been. Whether a stronger force will be employed in future or not remains to be seen. At the present rate of progress it will be at least two or three years before the tunnel of six hundred feet is completed.

THE "GUTTER" QUESTION.—For the present, we have concluded to forego the "gutter" question. We have been induced to do so through fear of being instrumental in bringing about the direful results depicted in the following letter, dropped us by a countryman of the party named:—

MISHTER BRINTER:—I shust vants der say, dat I dinks dat you, und dem undder fellers vot makes der *Gazette*, shust make von dunderin pig fools mit yer schtreet gutters. Yu dinks no poddies gets eny sense, dat dey gant see vot dricks you bin apout. Yu sheats more ash dem fellers vot blays mit gardts. Yu don't say some dings already, but den py-undt-py, der tuyvel he schticks out, undt every poddies dey see dat all yu vants der do, ish to make von pig mens out of der Schon Bowers, undt run him for Congress. Yu schust bin do mit him, liken dey make mit Andy Schonson. Some poddies dey schpeaks, "Andy he bin schmall bertaties," undt den nopoddies dey say Andy he bin great mens—he bin a dailor. Undt so some dimes vonce yen no poddies dey say somesin on de Schon Bowers, yu schust say, he bin von great mens, he coomed from der gutters. Dat ish it! Fool who mit yer tog sassage! Beeples knows some dings so petter as every poddies.

Yures undt-so-fort.

YAWKUP—Dat ish all.

BETFORT, tay pehindt der morrow.

WE are constantly annoyed by parties calling on us for old newspapers for patterns, hats, for in cupboards, under carpets, and a thousand other purposes, but very seldom for one to read. We cannot supply everybody, nor do we desire to do so if we could. Every old paper that we give away, and we give away hundreds, costs us just so much cash, a very small sum when taken one at a time, but making dollars in the aggregate. This is not all—we have a standing offer—cash—from a number of sources, for every old newspaper that we can spare, and considerable complaint when we do not preserve them. But the *mere giving* is not so much a nuisance as being bored a half dozen times a day, when in the midst of some business which does not admit of trivial interruption, with "Ma wants some old papers for a pattern." This is too much for our patience.

THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION of the public is called to the administrator's sale advertised in to-day's INQUIRER, by Hon. Samuel L. Russell, Administrator of Eliza Watson, deceased, offering to the public a large number of building lots adjoining Bedford. This is the first opportunity of the kind offered to our citizens for many years, and we pray that all those who desire to locate here will avail themselves of it and procure suitable locations for residences. We hope that Mr. Russell will not sell them in blocks, but by the single lot, and give all an opportunity who desire to purchase.

WE are very frequently asked whether the different Pay Departments at Washington are paying the Additional Bounty under the Act of Congress approved 28th of July, 1866, to which we are compelled to answer that they are not. We have thousands of dollars pending in the offices of the Paymaster General and Second Auditor, and have not had a claim paid, with a single exception, since February last. It is said that a want of funds is the cause of delay.

THE GALAXY, FOR JULY.—Contains articles on "Ritualism," by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the Rector of Trinity Church, New York; on "The Fruits of the War," by Horace Greeley; on "The Personal Representation Project," by D. G. Croly; on "An Interview with General Escobedo," by an ex-officer; on "The opening of the Royal Academy," by Ion Perdicaris; a humorous sketch, entitled "Where Progress Left the Gods," by F. B. Perkins; a short story, entitled, "Miss Aubusson; "Children," by H. T. Tuckerman; "Words and their Uses," by Richard Grant White, and poetry, by Dr. T. W. Parson and Miss Ina D. Coolbrith, beside continuations of "Steven Lawrence Yeoman," by Mrs. Edwards, and "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. R. H. Davis.

The illustrations of the number are by C. C. Griswold and Gaston Fay.

The price of The Galaxy is $3 50 a year; two copies for $6; single copies 30 cents.

On the receipt of $4 The Galaxy will be sent for one year, together with a copy each of "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, and "The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, both books illustrated. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JULY, 1867.—The July number of this magazine opens with a Steel Plate of unusual interest and beauty—a lovely Cinderalla, sitting sad and neglected by the kitchen fire, her haughty sisters disappearing through the door way. The Colored Fashion Plate, as usual, is an elegant and faithful transcript of the prevailing modes; and the wood cuts, illustrating articles of dress, and teaching fancy work, must be of great value to the ladies. The Music, "Kiss the Little Ones for Me," looks the kind of song to be popular. The literary entertainment is furnished by Elizabeth Prescott, Miss A. L. Muzzey, Auber Forestier, Frank Lee Benedict, H. S. Corey, Mrs. Henry Wood, &c. The instructions for making Phantom Bouquets and Wax Flowers, and for Feather work are worth, ladies tell us, many times over the cost of the number.

Price $2.50 a year; Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

HARPERS NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for July contains A Stage Ride to Colorado; The Dodge Club; or, Italy in MDCCCLIX; Our new Northwest; The Truly Rural; An Apology for Dogs; A Romance of South Ferry; Gossips About our Generals; The Lamp on the Prarie; Independence Hall and Independence Day; The Markets of New York; Saint Paul's New York; The Great Show at Paris; Our Eyes; together with interesting and profitable reading in the Editor's Easy Chair, Monthly Record of Current Events and Editor's Drawer. Published by Harper & Brother, Franklin Square, New York, at $4.00 for one copy for one year.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

May 17-3m.

Fever and Ague Extinguished.

Martyrs to Intermittent Fever, a word with you. The responsibility for your suffering rests upon yourselves. Just as surely as you shake to-day, or will shake to-morrow, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will extinguish the disease under which you labor. Had you taken this genial tonic as a preventive, you would have no need of it as a cure, for it renders the system impervious to all miasmatic fevers. But since you neglected the precaution, rid yourselves without delay of the complaint by resorting to the only reliable remedy. Break the chills with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and they will return no more. This is the experience of thousands, and it will be yours. Quinine is a slow means of relief; it is nauseous to the last degree; it is more dangerous than the malady itself; in many cases it utterly fails. How different is the effect of the Bitters. Their curative action is rapid: they are agreeable to the palate; they are not only entirely harmless, but tend inevitably to strengthen the constitution and prolong life; they *never have failed*, and it is confidently assumed that they *never can fail* in any case of Fever and Ague, however inveterate in its character. To be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in any region infested with Intermittent or Remittent Fever is simply to reject safety and court disease.

June 7.1m

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.--A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and billary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITORS INQUIRER: Please announce WM. KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce ADAM ULLERY of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. THOMAS P. BECKLEY of St. Clair tp., and Miss CORRIE C. WRIGHT, only daughter of J. H. Wright, Esq., of Pleasantville.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. G. W. Heyde, DANIEL BEARD of Hollidaysburg, to Miss MARY E. McCLOSKEY, of Gaysport, Pa.

DIED.

Near Schellsburg, on the 18th ult., LIZZIE SCHELL, daughter of John and Louisa Rock, aged 6 years, 7 months and 8 days.

In St. Clair tp., Bedford co., June 17th, Mr. MATHIAS OTTO, aged 43 years, 5 months and 2 days.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour is as dull as ever with prices unsettled and irregular. Receipts are small; sales of 400 barrels good Northwest extra family at $10 50; a small lot of Pennsylvania and Ohio ditto $10 50@12 50. Wheat is dull, with sales of 1,000 bush. red at $2@2 50, 3,000 bushels white at $2 25, 1,500 bushels California on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1 40. Corn comes forward slowly and is held firmly, but there is little doing. Sales of 1,000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1 04 in store and from the cars. Oats are steady at 80c.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1867.

FLOUR—Moderately active; spring extra $7 62½@10 75.

WHEAT—Quiet; sales of No. 1 at $2 03@2 06; No. 2 at $1 76@1 81, closing $1 79@1 80 for No. 2.

CORN—Irregular but quiet at 84½@86 for No. 1; 82@83 for No. 2.

OATS—Quiet and steady at 61@62c for No. 2.

RYE—A trifle better at $1 01½@1 03 for No. 1.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork $20 50. Lard dull at 11½c.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

Farm, Woodland, Town, and Out-lots.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bedford, the subscriber, administrator with the Will annexed of Eliza Watson, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1867, the following described real estate, late the property of said deceased, all situated in Bedford township, in said county, viz:

1st. A tract of land containing 130 acres and 65 perches, neat measure, having thereon erected a FRAME PLANK HOUSE and Log Barn, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 30 acres are meadow. This tract is part of the "Poplar Grove" farm, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, and lands of George Smith's heirs and the Poor House property.

2nd. A tract of land, being woodland, containing 80 acres, neat measure, adjoining No. 1 and the lands of George Smith's heirs, and Dunnings mountain.

3rd. Fourteen lots of ground, bounded by John and Richard streets, on the South side of the Borough of Bedford.

4th. Sixteen lots of ground, bounded by Shelbourn or Bedford and East streets, on the Southeastern limits of Bedford Borough.

5th. Ten lots of ground, bounded by John and Richard streets, the Methodist Church grounds and others.

6th. Sixteen lots of ground, bounded on the east by Richard street and on the West by Juliana street, extending South from the Borough of Bedford.

7th. Also 8 acres and 100 perches, strict measure, adjoining lots Nos. 5 and 6 on the North, extension of Richard street on the west and the Mill Race on the East.

8th. Also 5 acres and 15 perches, strict measure, adjoining lot No. 9 on the South, and the Mill Race aforesaid on the east.

9th. Also 15 acres and 87 perches, strict measure, lying on the west side of Shover's Run, and adjoining lot No. 8 aforesaid.

10th. A tract of land, containing 466 acres 80 perches, neat measure, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Stromінger, Stoler and others This tract is well watered and would make a first rate grazing farm. A part of it is well timbered.

11th. A tract of land, being woodland, containing 77 acres and 80 perches, neat measure, adjoining land of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., on the Ridge south west of Bedford Springs. This tract is composed of two pieces, one containing 20 acres 80 perches and the other 57 acres—which may be sold separately to suit purchasers.

The above lots are eligibly located and as handsome building lots as have ever been offered in this neighborhood, and will be sold separately or together to suit the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and, if all the properties are not sold, will be continued on the following day.

S. L. RUSSELL, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annexed of ELIZA WATSON, dec'd.
June 28:4t

NEW GOODS AND NEW TERMS.

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:

8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.

CASIMERES:

75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.

COTTONADE (pant. stuff):

18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.

GINGHAMS:

12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.

LADIES' HOSE:

12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.

GENTS' HALF HOSE:

12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.

BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.

HATS:

A large assortment from 15 cents up.

COFFEE:

25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS:

from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.

SUGARS:

12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents

CLOTHING:

Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for

CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY,

unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Stiffler, late of Union township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH STIFFLER,
MICHAEL STIFFLER,
Executors,
June 21.6t* residing in Union township.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

A meeting of the Bedford County Agricultural Society will be held at the court House in Bedford on Saturday June 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Important business will be transacted and all who feel an interest in this matter are earnestly requested to attend. By order of the President.

J. W. DICKERSON,
June 21,-2t Secretary.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

C. W. ASHCOM, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., for 1865 and 1866.

DR.

To amounts of duplicates of 1865 and 1866	$13885 12
CR.	
By am't paid in bank	6767 48
" " " Jno Scott, on bond	200 00
" per centage on am't collected	546 36 7513 86
Balance due township uncollected	$6371 37

C. W. ASHCOM, Treasurer of School Board of Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., for 1865 and 1866:

DR.

To am't of balance of duplicate of 1865 and duplicate of 1866	$1448 11
CR.	
By am't paid out on orders per vouchers shown	2012 89
" per centage on am't paid out	40 25
	$2053 14
Balance due township uncollected	$2394 97

We the undersigned Auditors of Broad Top Tp., Bedford Co., Pa., have examined the Bounty and School accounts of C W. Ashcom, Treasurer of said township for 1865 and 1866, and find them as per statement.

AARON FOSTER,
JOHN B. TOBIAS,
A. H. ANDERSON,
Hopewell, Pa., June 4, 1867. Auditors.
[june14:3t]

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power given me in the will of JACOB BEISEL, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, dec'd, I will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, A. D., 1867, all that certain tract of land, late the property of said deceased, situate in the said township of St. Clair, containing **209 acres**, 58 perches and allowance, with about twelve acres cleared and under fence, and the remainder well timbered with Chesnut, Locust, Red Oak and other varieties of timber. If found practicable the tract will be divided into three or four pieces, and sold to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand on the 1st of August, 1867, when the deed will be delivered and possession given. The remainder in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. of said day.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Executor
june14:4t of Jacob Beisel, dec'd.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils**, in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS*, and *JEWELRY*.

☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
May 17-6t. Executor.

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

☞CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself.

☞NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.☜

TERMS--Cash or Produce.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.

May10.3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

HARTLEY & METZGER have just received from Vermont, an assortment of beautiful falling top wagons for children. Offered AT CITY PRICES. [may24

THE GREAT RADICAL NEWSPAPER,

FORNEY'S PRESS.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS!

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESS,

A first-class Double sheet Eight-page paper, containing Forty-eight columns.

Published Every Morning, Southwest corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT St, Philadelphia.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS.

$8.00 PER ANNUM.
$4.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

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$4.00 PER ANNUM.
$2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
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THE SUNDAY PRESS.

$2.00 PER ANNUM.
$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE MOST VALUABLE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

It contains items of interest to every one.

READ THE TERMS.

One copy	$2 00	per annum.
Five copies	9 00	" "
Ten copies	17 00	" "
Twenty copies	33 00	" "

To the getter up of a Club of TEN or more Copies an extra copy will be given.

All orders should be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor,
S. W. cor. Seventh and Chestnut Sts.,
May 31:4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,

STRAW ORNAMENTS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,

BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,

HOSIERY and GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS,

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,

BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is NEW and DESIRABLE,

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.

May 31.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills, Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,

NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10.3m.]

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.

NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.

Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.

May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the last will and testament of George Mullin, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd.—that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement, duly authenticated.

G. S. MULLIN,
residing near Schellsburg,
A. C. MULLIN,
residing in Ebensburg,
May 24, 1867.:6t *Executors.*

LUMBER,

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:f. Bloody Run, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF IMPLEMENTS and Machinery for Farmers at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Scythes and Sneds, Horse Rakes of different kinds, Hand Rakes, Pitch Forks, Horse Forks, Water Cans, Scythe Stones and Rifles. [may24

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ H

Farm, Garden & Household.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

Apple orchards left to themselves bear only on alternate years, with such uniformity, that "bearing years" have come to be regarded as the order of nature, rather than a human device. The trees, in average soil, do not have aliment enough to give full crops every year. Cultivation and manuring will change all this, and give us remunerative crops every season. Possibly manuring might do this even if the orchard were left in grass. But the danger is, if the orchard is left unplowed, it will not get the manure.

The common objection offered to plowing is the damage done to the roots of the trees. We have no doubt that an orchard might be plowed so deep and so near the trunk of the trees as to damage it past hope of recovery. But discretion is to be used, and the plow is to be kept so near the surface under the trees, as not to break off the large roots. It has also been ascertained that grain crops are not good for orchards. We have known orchards to be made barren for several years in consequence of a crop of rye. Grain crops, unless buckwheat be an exception, take from the soil what the tree need, and shade the land too much. Root crops are the most desirable, because they require a good deal of manure and thorough tillage to make them profitable. The frequent stirring of the soil, and the fertilizers are the wants of the apple tree, and the root crop enables the farmer to give these to his orchard, and at the same time he is remunerated for his labor.

Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, are all good crops for the orchard, if you put on manure enough to make them pay. A surplus must be left in the soil to make the apple crop. But will an orchard thus fed bear every year? We have no doubt of it. The apple crop may be made as sure as the root crops. We once plowed up beneath an old apple tree that had an inveterate habit of bearing only every other year, and planted with potatoes, manuring liberally. We had a full crop of apples the second year, and shall always think the manure and the cultivation made the change. Horticulturists who make a speciality of apples, and manure every year, succeed in getting crops every season, with very rare exceptions. David Lyman, Esq., of Middlefield, Conn., stated at a recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture, that he cultivated his orchards, and got crops every year. They were not always full crops, but were enough to pay for the trouble. Judging from the appearance of his orchards, which we visited a few years since in the apple season, we think that a very modest statement. We have rarely seen so fine a show of apples, even at the county fairs, as could have been gathered from his trees. The secret of his success is cultivation and manure, and a reasonable watch against the encroachments of insects. The plowing late in the fall as well as in the spring, he thinks a great safeguard against their depredations. Multitudes of the chrysalides are unearthed and destroyed. If this was attended to, and the windfalls picked up and fed to the pigs, we think there would be little damage from the attacks of insects. The apple is so fine a fruit, and so easily kept, it is so much both food and luxury, that no pains should be spared to keep our orchards in the best condition. We are tired of seeing apples quoted at $7 a barrel, but even at that price they are much cheaper than pills.

TRANSPLANTING ANNUALS.

Annual flowers are generally sown too thickly, and the tufts or patches may be much improved by thinning out the plants to proper distances, and those which are taken up may be planted into bare spots, where they will have room to develop into their proper size. The German Asters are hardy and bear transplanting well; they have also the very desirable properties of being very beatiful and remaining in bloom for a long time. Portulaccas bear transplanting well, and are a very showy flower, which bears a succession of bloom until late in the Fall. The numerous varieties of the Petunia bear transplanting well, and are so hardy that they bear a severe frost before they cease to bloom. There are some annuals which do not bear transplanting well. Among those are the Canby Tuft, Morning Glory, Scarlet Runner, Lupin Poppy, etc. Even these, when taken up when they are small, with a ball of earth surrounding the roots, and set out in moist soil, will do well. The operation must be performed with a transplanting trowel, or anything that will take up the plants without damaging the roots.

French Method of Raising Tomatoes.—As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, the stem is topped down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is, that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done five times successively. By this means, the plants become stout, dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers, and after the fifth topping, all laterals, whatsoever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means.

Beef Cattle Should be Fat.—Farmers sell too many of their beef cattle when they are in merely ordinary condition. In doing this there is a two fold loss that but few consider. The animal yields a less number of pounds and the meat brings a lower price. Between ordinary beef and really choice, fat beef there is always a difference of two or three cents per pound, and this difference, when added to the whole number of pounds when the animal is in the best condition, will be found to be no mean amount. Nothing pays better than the few bushels of grain or the few days upon good June grass, that puts the "finishing touch" upon what is generally denominated a good beef animal. Those of our readers who have followed this often repeated advice in our live stock market reports are witnesses to its soundness. Do not be in a hurry to market, under ordinary circumstances, until cattle are really fat. The same applies to all other market animals.

HARTLEY & METGER have one of the best assorted stocks of Hardware in Central Pennsylvania. [may24.

Humorous.

The pawnbrokers' favorite time of year—the season of Lent.

Wanted—Some of the beer produced when "mischief is brewing."

The ladies: May their virtues exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults be still smaller than their bonnets.

If a woman were to change her sex, what sort of a being would she become? She would be a he then—a heathen.

To drain lands, drink whiskey and spend all your time at the village tavern. This will drain you of all your lands in a short time.

John Morrissey, we suppose, was elected upon his muscle. So we shall have in Congress one muscle man, though, we fear, very few Christians.—*Prentice*

A lawyer asked a dutchman in court what ear marks a pig had, that was in dispute. "Vell, he has no ear marks except a very short tail."

A fellow once pretending to have seen a ghost, was asked what the apparition said to him. "How should I know?" he replied, "I am not skilled in the dead languages."

"Won't you take half of this poor apple?" said a pretty damsel. "No, I thank you; I would prefer a *better half*." Eliza blushed, and referred him to her papa.

A widow said one day to her daughter:—"When you are of my age, you will be dreaming of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the young lady, "for the second time."

"Sammy, my son, don't stand there scratching your head; stir your stumps, or you'l make no progress in life." "Why, father, I've heard you say the only way to get along in this world was to scratch a-head."

"Ma," said a little girl to her mother, "do the men want to get married as much as the women do?" "Pshaw! what are you talking about?" "Why ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married—the men don't."

"I come for the saw, sir," "What saucer?" "Why, the saw, sir, that you borrowed." "I borrowed no saucer." "Sure you did, sir; you borrowed a saw, sir." "I never saw your saucer." "But you did; there's the saw now, sir." "O, you want the *saw*. Why didn't you say so?"

In the depot is a placard announcing "No smoking," pasted over an oil lamp. Two Irishmen appear, one smoking, 'Pat,' says the other, "ye're transgressin' the rules of the establishment, ye are." "How's that?" says the smoker. "Don't you see there—no smoking?" "Yis; but can't ye see ye spalpeen, the remark is addressed to the lamp?"

Miss Wilkins was a beautiful blonde, and she wanted to go to Scarborough—so she told her mother to look for something very particular for her dear papa.

"And what is it, pray," asked her mother, "that you so much wish to find for your dear papa?"

"A son-in-law," was the gentle reply of the blushing maiden.

A certain judge was reprimanding an attorney for bringing several small suits into court and remarked that it would have been much better for all parties, had he persuaded his clients to leave their cause to the arbitration of two or three honest men. "Please your honor," retorted the lawyer, "We did not choose to trouble honest men with them." The judge fainted.

A woman was testifying recently in court in behalf of her son and swore "that he worked on a farm ever since he was born." The lawyer who cross examined her said: "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born." Says she, "I do." "Then," said the lawyer, "what did he do the first year?" *He Milked*," said she, and the lawyer evaporated.

A Political Convention in New-England several years ago nominated a quiet well-to do farmer for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The nominee graciously received the the committee appointed to wait upon him at his residence, and, after expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him informed the committee that he had peculiar qualifications for Lieutenant-Governor, "for, gentlemen," said he, "that is just the office I have held in my house for the last twenty-five years,"

A young lawyer, who had long paid court to a lady without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being insensible to the power of love. "It does not follow, she archly replied, "that I am so because I am not to be won by the power of attorney." Forgive me," replied the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors."

An Irish hostler was sent to the stable to bring out a travler's horse, but not knowing which of the two strange horses in the stalls belonged to the traveller and wishing to avoid the appear ance of ignorance in his business, he saddled both animals and brought them to the door. The traveller pointed out his own horse, saying, "That's my nag." "Certainly, yer honor, I know that very well," said Pat, "but I didn't know which was the other gentleman's."

"Papa," said a terrible infant at the breakfast table. "can fishes run?" No, my son," said Papa, with due dignity. "fishes do not run; they swim by using their fins and tails." "Well, then, what did Cousin Sophie mean when she said that you looked in the morning like the last run of shad?" It is believed that when Cousin Sophie caught that "terrible intant" alone, her conduct toward him was not caressing.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Christian Felton, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, A. D., 1867, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in the township of East Providence, containing 290 acres more or less, about 160 acres cleared and under fence, with two log, weatherboarded dwelling houses thereon erected, also a double log frame barn and other outbuildings. A number of fine fruit trees are distributed over the farm, and several springs of excellent water are convenient to the improvements.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day.

ANTHONY FELTON,
CHRISTIAN FELTON,
Executors.

May17ts.

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.
MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.
DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.
DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S
COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY
ALL WOOL
CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.
BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.
GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.
QUEENSWARE
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.
Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
May17,'67.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 100 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN
FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.
A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of
LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

THOMAS MERWINE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned having purchasad the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street.

☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS.

THOMAS MERWINE.
March15 3m.

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full garticulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.
April5:6m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Sole Proprietors,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."

May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

STUCKEY & HAKES,
LAW, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
AND AUCTIONEERS.

Office on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, opposite the Court House, Kansas City, Mo.

Investigators of Titles, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected, Houses, Lots and Farming Lands bought and sold. Information in reference to places of business in the city and surrounding country cheerfully given. Business respectfully solicited

W. H. HAKES. E. B. STUCKEY.
may3:tf.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr.28, 1865—zz.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS. Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

March 15, 1866.
ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.
Stationery, Music & Latest Publications
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
Physicians' Prescriptions
DRUGS warranted to be of very purest quality.
BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
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☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜
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SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
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SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
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Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

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Nov 2 1866

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ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

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BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

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Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

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3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

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